

## MORE LANDS UNDER LARGER HOMESTEADS

Secretary of Interior Designed 615,400 Acres in April under Enlarged Homestead Act

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that during April approximately 615,400 acres were designated under the enlarged homestead act through which the entryman may acquire a homestead of 320 acres. If the settler has already filed on 160 acres under the original homestead law he may, under this act, acquire an additional 160 acres. The lands made available during the month for these larger homesteads have all been classified by the Geological survey as nonirrigable, but large areas of them have already been patented or entered or at least applied for. The Interior department, in handling applications or petitions for the opening up of specific tracts of land under the enlarged homestead act, is required by law to give the applicant the first right to file on the land for which he has applied. To determine what particular section, township, or range in any land district is open to entry by citizens who have not already applied, necessitates an examination of the records of the local land office.

In Arizona, 191,000 acres were designated in ten counties throughout the state. The greater portion of the areas designated in the following counties is available for entry by new settlers: Maricopa county, 46,700 acres; Cochise county, 26,800 acres; Navajo county, 24,900 acres; Coconino county, 23,000 acres; Santa Cruz county, 23,000 acres; Yavapai county, 15,300 acres; Pima county, 11,500 acres.

In Kansas, 7,10 acres were designated in the western part of the state. As all of the areas designated were in response to specific requests, none of the lands are open to entry for new settlers.

In Montana, 68,600 acres were designated in 21 counties throughout the state. Practically all of this land, however, has already been filed upon.

In New Mexico, 320 acres were designated. This area was classified at the request of a homesteader and is now entered.

In Oregon, 122,000 acres were designated in 7 counties in the eastern part of the state. It is believed that

a fair percentage of the acreage listed below is available for new homesteaders: Klamath county, 48,600 acres; Wallowa county, 23,000 acres; Malheur county, 21,000 acres; Gilliam county, 18,000 acres.

In South Dakota, 111,300 acres were designated in 14 counties. The greater part of the areas in the following counties is believed to be available for new homesteaders: Tripp county, 65,800 acres; Perkins county, 23,000 acres; Gregory county, 18,500 acres.

In Utah, 4,500 acres were designated under section 6 of the act which does not require residence on the land. As only a limited area is allowed to be designated under this provision, specific requests alone were classified so that none of this area is open to entry.

In Wyoming, 109,200 acres were designated in 9 counties in the eastern part of the state. It is believed a fair percentage of the areas designated in the following counties is open to entry for new settlers: Niobrara county, 59,000 acres; Crook county, 18,000 acres; Johnson county, 14,700 acres; Goshen county, 3,200 acres.

The total area released from withdrawals of various types during the month as a result of classification work effected by the Geological survey amounted to less than 295,000 acres.

### NOTICE TO TEACHERS

Special teachers' examinations will be given by the county superintendent in her offices at the Box Butte county court house on Friday and Saturday, June 15 and 16, 1917. No reading circle examinations will be given.

OPAL RUSSELL,

County Superintendent of Schools, 26-21-8384

## MISS RUSSELL TELLS OF NEW FLAG LAW

All School Boards in Box Butte County Must Equip Grounds with Flag Staff and Flag

The attention of the school boards in all the districts in Box Butte county is being called by County Superintendent Opal Russell to the new law passed by the recent legislature requiring that flags and flag staffs be maintained on the grounds of all institutions of learning. Miss Russell

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The more information anyone has on a topic, the more correct his opinion is likely to be.

We believe that the more our patrons know about our business the greater will be their confidence in us.

We advertise to tell the people the facts about our business.

We think the people have a right to know what we are doing and why we are doing it—to know how much money we receive from the sale of service and how it is used.

Our accounts and records are kept according to methods approved by the United States government, and the public may learn at any time the details of how we are conducting our business.

We want the people to know the facts about our business, that they may judge impartially as to the propriety of what we are doing.



advises that the matter be brought up at the annual district meetings on June 11 and arrangements be made for the purchase of the flags and flag staffs. The law becomes effective July 1.

Members of school boards should understand that this is not a law made by Miss Russell, but that it is a law made by the Nebraska legislature. The law provides that any person or persons violating the provisions of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and will be fined up to \$100. The safe thing for each individual member of any given board is to see that the provisions of the law are met with. The mere fact that someone was supposed to put up the staff and flag and forgets to, is no excuse for any member of the board.

Staffs or poles at least twenty feet high are required. Miss Russell suggests that a good method for construction is to use a gas pipe which should be about three inches in diameter at the bottom. Two short sections of pipe can be set about three inches apart in a concrete base so that they project about four feet above the ground. The lower end of the pole can then be bolted in between them. The pole should be fitted with pulleys at the top and a piece of wire clothesline used for hoisting the flag. If the pole is thus constructed and need arises for repairing the pulleys, the pole can be lowered by removing the bolts at the bottom. Miss Russell merely offers this as a suggestion, as to the manner of constructing the poles, for the consideration and guidance of the school board in meeting the requirements of the law.

It has been suggested that the state superintendent of public instruction, W. H. Clemmons, might be satisfied with the hanging of paper flags in the schoolhouse windows during the vacation period, but all schools must be equipped with a flag staff and flag by the opening of school next fall.

The new law, known as House Roll No. 730, reads as follows:

Section 1. Flags and flag staffs shall be acquired, constructed, maintained and used on the grounds of public institutions of learning in the following manner: Each such institution shall erect and maintain in a suitable place upon its grounds a flag staff of any suitable material, which shall not be less than twenty feet high and painted white.

Section 2. The flags to be acquired for use upon said poles shall be not less than six feet by eight feet in size for urban schools and six feet by four feet for rural schools. The colors shall be fast colors and the cloth shall be of good substantial material. The said flags shall be so arranged upon the said poles as to be raised and lowered with ease. The national flag of the United States of America of any convenient size shall be conspicuously and continuously displayed on the interior wall of every school room, class room and chapel in the public school buildings of the state of Nebraska. A program providing for a salute to the flag and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed best adapted to the requirements of whatever grades in such schools shall be carried out by each teacher on Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day, and upon such other special occasions as may be required by law or rule of the school board.

Section 3. Each public school or institution of learning shall acquire and maintain a flag staff and flag in accordance with this act. A donation may be accepted for the purpose, but if no donation is made the same shall be paid for out of the

funds for the maintenance of such public institution of learning.

Section 4. The said flags shall be raised upon their respective staffs on all national holidays from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the weather conditions are favorable.

Section 5. The state superintendent is empowered to make rules and regulations governing the use of the flag by schools and it is hereby made his duty to enforce the provisions of this act. The provisions of this act within the meaning of this section shall be deemed and taken to apply not only to the common schools of the state, but also to the public high schools, public normal schools, state university and each and every public institution of learning of every nature and description whatsoever. The word pupils, within the meaning of this act shall be deemed and held to apply to every person receiving instruction in any public institution of learning.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the governing board of each public school or institution of learning within this state to provide a flag and flag staff in accordance with this act and to enforce the rules and regulations of the state superintendent regarding the same. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

### MEN SPEND TIME IN WEARING OUT TIRES

Here is a new job that will at once arouse the envy of the average motorist, although it has been created for his ultimate benefit. Imagine yourself a tire-tester, being paid to do nothing but drive a big fincar, tour the country and wear out tires. It doesn't sound quite reasonable until you consider that a tire manufacturer has no other real means of learning what his tires will stand, for he cannot acquire this knowledge in the laboratory. Nor will the rigid examination of each process of manufacture insure the long mileage that the tire buyer expects. To the tire user, the actual fundamentals of a good tire are strength and wearing qualities and the only logical method of determining these is through

actual experience in the service that motor car drivers give their tires in bounding over roads, good and bad, in all parts of the country.

While this method of testing tires is not by any means new to the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, its importance is reflected in the recent addition of five more units to the company's original tire-testing fleet of cars, which, for the past several months, has been making its headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The original fleet of fourteen cars had made Akron its headquarters until early in February when the officials decided to move it south. It was only recently that orders were received by this fleet to dispatch one of its cars immediately to each of the five new territories to form a nucleus for the additional fleets which were created. Large numbers of new cars had already been purchased to bring each unit up to its required quota of five cars.

### CHALMERS DRIVEN 603 MILES IN TRAFFIC

Under conditions that were unfavorable Paul Gee, Chalmers distributor at Grand Rapids, recently drove a Chalmers seven-passenger touring car 603 miles in and around Grand Rapids in twenty-four hours. The car was locked in against low and intermediate speeds, giving the driver access only to high and reverse gears.

Gee's run was remarkable. Three newspapermen, American Automobile Association representatives, checked all the details. An official stamp was placed on the seal binding the gears and the gasoline tank was filled and sealed. The start was made from the Chalmers service station in Grand Rapids. No set course was followed, the car plunging through the heavy traffic up the heavy grades of the city and through the heavy going of the outskirts. Paul Carlton, a Chalmers salesman, relieved Gee at the wheel and during the major part of the afternoon and evening four other persons were passengers.

At 8 p. m. the day of the race a stop was made for gasoline and checked. All through a heavy down-pour of rain, so fierce at times that the driver could not see the road and was forced to stop, the contest continued. Gee and Carlton were wet

ly to their work and again at 8 a. m. more gasoline was taken. About noon it was evident that a great Chalmers performance had been made, and at 1:50 p. m. as the car poked its nose into the garage, the speedometer showed to the newspapermen that the motor had traveled 603 miles. During that time the average consumption of gasoline was 13.2 miles to the gallon. This was low-test gas.

From every standpoint the run was remarkable. The conditions all the way were far from ideal. In criss-crossing the city locked in high gear, all sorts of impediments to speed were met with. And the heavy going assisted materially in holding down the average. Without the rain and muddy streets and roads the mark of 603 miles would easily have been bettered.

This test, which is exclusive high-gear driving, is most severe on the clutch and back axle parts of the car. It was a convincing test of Chalmers endurance.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS**  
Those who think of building, this spring, should see us at once.  
F. E. REDDISH & SON,  
202 1/2 Box Butte Ave.

**MACHINERY SCARE**  
That the amount of machinery in the country is likely to be a limiting factor in increasing production is pointed out in Emergency Bulletin No. 8, recently issued by the Agricultural Extension Service. It is reported that the apportionment of steel for manufacturers of farm implements will be about one-half the amount used last year. Sale or loan of unused implements, co-operative use of machines at times when they are most needed, and the repair of old machinery are suggested means of relieving the shortage. Copies of this bulletin will be sent free upon application to the Extension Service, University Farm, Lincoln.

C. C. Johnson of Ekira, Ia., is a new employee of the Burlington shops, moving here recently with his family.

# FREE INSPECTION of your Battery at any time

To get the best results from your storage battery have it inspected and tested frequently. We will gladly do this for you free of charge.

Motor car owners should have a copy of our complete battery text book—"The Black Mystery Box Explained"—price 50c, but free to you if you are a car owner.

Liberal allowances on old batteries if you want a new one.

Protect yourself with our 15 Months' Guaranteed Adjustment Plan. We solicit your battery repair business, charging and renewal.

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114 East Third Street Phone 63  
ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

U S L Service Station

# KING'S CORNER

THE OLD BUDWEISER CORNER



is now operating under the name "King's Corner" with "Johnny" formerly mixer at King & Wilson's in charge.

The Refreshing and Non-intoxicating Beverage on draft and in bottles.

delivered anywhere in town at—  
\$5 a case of 36 pints.  
\$1.25 rebate for return of case.

SOFT DRINKS, LUNCHES,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDY

# KING'S CORNER

John Hodgkinson, Manager

# DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST EVERY MORNING

Hopes every man and woman here will adopt this splendid health habit.

Says a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it washes poisons from system, and makes one feel clean, sweet and fresh.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days head-achy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.

If we all would practice the drinking of phosphated hot water before breakfast, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anaemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-cheeked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons in the bowels which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each

morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, sick headaches, rheumatism, lumbago, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning-inside bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone its cleansing sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.